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NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL

FOUNDED 1964

JULY 1987

Volume 21 Number 7 ISSN: 0197-3088 Price . . . . Two Dollars

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INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

No Applications for Membership were received since the last report. Any members needing materials for recruiting are urged to write to the Membership Chairman requesting same.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Life Memberships are available to members of three years' standing upon application to the Board of Governors and the payment of the $200.00 fee. Conditional Life Membership is available upon payment of $60.00 down and four quarterly payments of $35.00.

*****

DONATIONS REPORT

The following donations have been received since the last report.

Name	Donation	Preference of Use
CANNITO, R. A.	129 Coins ($1917.00)	NI Reference Collection
HEBERT, R. J.	250 Coins (NVS)	NI Reference Collection
LEWIS, J. E.	742 Coins ($3944.00)	NI Reference Collection
MAIER, Mike	33 Coins ($22.20)	NI Reference Collection

NVS = No Value Stated by donor

*****

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

I. Acknowledement is made below to those who have donated material to the NI Library:

The Author

JF95.BezR;1980:DCP
BEZERRA, RUBENS BORGES
Dutch Coins in Pernambuco
Pub. 1980, 136pp, w/plates.

Thomas Higel

BD70.BooH;1986:CKZ
BOOK, HELEN
Coins of Kilwa and Zanzibar in Medieval East Africa
Pub. 1986, 24pp, illus.

Dr. Michael Robinson

JI67.NeuJ;R987:ICCT
NEUMANN, JOSEF
Italian copper coins and tokens
Extracted and re-printed in 1987 by Dr. Robinson from Josef Neumann's work *Beschreibung der Bekanntesten kupfermunzen.* ca360pp, w/plates.

Ingrid K. Smith

WD50.FraM:1987:CCC
FRAGINALS, MANUEL MORENO/LEDESMA, JOSE A. PULIDO
Cuba, a country and its currency
Pub. 1987, 221pp, illus.

A. G. van der Dussen

JF90.DupC:R986:MMJM
DUPREIZ, CHARLES
Monnaies, medailles, jetons et mereaux - Liege.
A 1986 reprint of catalog No. 101 of 1910 devoted to coins of Liege. 20pp, w/plates.

JF90.MigA:1986:MPL
MIGNOLET, ANDRE
Les monnaies de la principaute de Liege. Description commentee des monnaies gravees dans l'ouvrage du baron de Chestret de Haneffe.
An updated re-print of baron de Chestret de Haneffe's original 1887 presentation to the Royal Academy of Belgium. 130pp, w/plates.

II. In addition to the above donations we would like to thank Thomas A. Schillinger for the donation of additional numismatic material to the NI Library.

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr.
NI Book Librarian

****

FROM THE MAILBOX

(Ed. The following letter was written to NI member John L. Pieratt by Diane Wolf of The Commission of Fine Arts giving information on the Vietnam National Medal.)

Dear Mr. Pieratt:

In regard to your inquiry about the Vietnam National Medal, the obverse was designed by Corporal Terrill K. Tritch of the U.S. Army and the reverse by James Peed, a U. S. Mint employee. The medal is available in bronze in two sizes. The 3" medal sells for $16; the 1 1/2" for $2.25. (These are mail order prices.) You purchase the afore described medals by writing to the following address:

The Vietnam Vets National Medal
The U. S. Mint
P. O. Box 500
Philadelphia, Pennzylvania 19105

/s/ Diane Wolf

OTTOMAN COINS INSCRIBED WITH A RELIGIOUS TITLE

Kenneth M. MacKenzie, Tenafly, NJ.

The principal religious title *khādim al-Ḥaramayn al-Sharifayn* (servant of the noble sanctuaries) was assumed by Sultan Selim I (*Yavuz* = "the Grim") in 1517 (AH 922) after he conquered Egypt and deposed the last Abbasid Caliph in Cairo. The title was not used by the Abbasids, but although not standard, was used by many Mamluk Sultans, the first being Salah al-din & also by a number of other Muslim rulers.

The religious title written out in precise, flowing Arabic by Mr. MacKenzie.

Selim received the keys of the two holy cities (Makkah and Medina) from the sherif of Makkah on July 3rd, 1517, thus giving him control. He was promptly made the sherif governor of the new provinces of Jeddah and the Hijaz as well as the cities of Makkah and Medina, thereby establishing a precedent for his successors.

The chief duty of the servant *(Khādim)* is the protection of the two most revered sanctuaries in Islam, the Ka'aba surrounding the Grand Mosque in Makkah, and the tomb of the prophet in Medina. This included the maintenance of the fabric of the buildings and to facilitate the *Hajj* - the pilgrimage of the faithful to the shrines. The Ottoman sultans faithfully carried out these duties with few interruptions until the last sultan, Mehmed VI, was deposed in November of 1922. Subsequently the rulers of Saudi Arabia inherited the office.

We do not have coins inscribed with this religious title until the Sultan Suleyman I (*Kanuni* - "the lawgiver"), known in the west as *The Magnificent*, was enthroned upon the death of his father Selim I by cancer in September 1520. Suleyman ruled for 46 years during which time he doubled his vast territories, while accompanying his army on thirteen campaigns.

During his second expedition, June 1522/AH 928 - January 1523/AH 929, he took the island of Rhodes, which had been an outpost of Christianity, where pirates harboured and raided the Ottoman controlled seas. They captured ships which brought grain and gold from the new Arab provinces and carried pilgrims to and from the holy cities of Makkah and Medina. After his return to Constantinople a large silver coin was struck called *gumus sultaniye* (silver sultanti, after the popular gold coin in use); it was sometimes referred to as *Muhammad Khani* and was of 10 akçe value, dated 930 with the legend on the obverse:

Khādim al-Haramayn al-Sharifayn Sultan al barrayn wa'l-bahrayn.[1] Similar 10 akçe coins were struck in Constantinople [2] and Novar [3] by Sultan Mehmed II (1470/AH875) and by his son Sultan Bayezid II (1481/AH 886) in Constantinople [4], but their legends did not include the religious title.

On his sixth expedition, Suleyman marched against the Persian shah (1534/AH 941 and conquered 'Irak, taking Baghdad where he stayed for some months and visited the nearby cities of al-Hilla and Karbala where shrines revered by the Sunnis and Shi'as were located. Coins were then struck in Baghdad and al-Hilla. The *altun*[5] gold coin had the obverse legend: *Sultan al-barrayn wa'l bahrayn abu'l muzaffar Suleyman Shah bin Salim Shah khādim al-Haramayn al-Sharifayn.* On the reverse: *Khallada Allah ta'ola malkuh was sultanūh wa-afāda 'ala al-'alamīn burruh wa-ihsānuh.* The silver *dirhem* [6] was similar except *"abu'l muzaffar"* was omitted on the obverse, and the reverse slightly changed with *"ta'ola"* omitted. The Safavids under Tahmasp I once had possession of the mint which may explain the use of certain words in the legends which were not in use on Ottoman coins.

At al-Hilla the *dirhem* [7] and *altun* [8] were struck with the legend on the reverse - *Sultan al-barrayn wa'l bahrayn khādim al-Haramāyn al-Sharīfayn;* and on the obverse: *Al-Sultan al-'ādil al kāmil abū'l muzaffar Suleymān Shāh bin Salim Khan.* The names of the rulers and the mint being contained in cartouches after the style of the Safavid coins.

Under the Ottoman Sultan Murad III another invasion of Persia was launched after the death of the old Shah Tamasp in 1578. To pay for the costs of this expedition the silver mines in Janja in the province of Trabzon produced *dirhems*[9] acceptable in the East. On these silver coins the legends were typically Ottoman but with a shortened version of the religious title on the reverse: *Sultan al-barrayn wa Khaqan al-bahrayn khādim al-Haramāyn wa-sultan.* Murad's accession date of 982 appeared only on these coins.

In so far as the non-Ottoman coins are concerned, gold coins bearing the religious title were struck by Suleyman [10], the son of Mirza Khan (of Badakhshan), who reigned until 1583/AH 983, at which time he was driven out by his grandson. He retired first to India then to Makkah, where he may have been inspired to adopt the title for his coins. These were struck after he returned to his own country that same year, prior to its capture by the Özbegs in the following year.

Finally in Saudi Arabia a fine gold medal was struck by the King, Fahd bin Abdul Abdul Aziz who came to the throne in May 1982. It is dated 9 Sa'far 1405 AH (1984) and the religious title as discussed is engraved above the head of the king on the obverse.

Incidentally, P. Kilborn, in a dispatch from the *New York Times* (February 13th 1987, page A11) entitled: "In a land of Palaces ...", says "....Late last year King Fahd told his supplicants and all other Saudis to stop addressing him as 'Your Majesty' and instead say 'Custodian of the Two Holy Places (Mecca and Medina)'. Dutifully the Saudi Press now so identifies him on all references. If cumbersome in English, it's easier to say in Arabic ... ."

References to the coins mentioned:

1. Artuk (I) *Kanuni Sultan Suleyman Adina Basilan Sikkeler* (1972) No. 15 7.50 gr. 24 mm.
2. Pere (N) *Osmanlilarda Madeni Paralar* (1968). No. 82 8.32 gr.
3. " " " No. 83 9.36 gr.
4. " " " No. 104 7.75 gr.
5. " " " No. 160
6. Artuk (I) *Kanuni Sultan Suleyman Adina Basilan Sikkeler* (1972) No. 63 4.30 gr.
7. *Bulletin (Turkish Numismatic Society)*, #17 (1985) Coin in Collection of C. Ölçer. (page 8)
8. Ghālib (I) *Taqvīm-i Meskūkat-i 'Osmāniye* (1890) No. 982
9. " " " No. 369
10. Edhem (H) *Meskūkāt-i Kadime-i Islamiye Kataloğu, vi.*, (1915) Nos. 1264/5/6.
11. Lane-Poole (S) *Catalogue of Oriental Coins, vol. viii,*(1883) No. 210 (with word "champion" added).

****

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC 1975 ONE PESO PATTERN

J. Alma Ott, Provo, Utah, NI #2145

In the years 1974 to 1976 Argentina struck a One Peso coin for circulation with the well-known Argentine sunface below "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA" on the obverse, and a tassel to the left of the value indication with the date below on the reverse. It was struck at the Buenos Aires Mint, is 22.3mm in diameter and weighs 5 grams. It is made of brass and aluminum and has a reeded edge.

In 1975 the Republic struck a pattern of this coin with the difference being having tassels on both sides of the value indication and date on the reverse. The other designs and specifications of this pattern are the same as the coins struck for general circulation.

Circulation Reverse *Obverse* *Pattern Reverse*

The mintage of this pattern is unknown, although it is known to have been struck in relative abundance as far as some patterns go. I have seen a few for sale for A 35.00 (Australes) - or about $23.00 U.S.

Note: The enlarged photos are of coins from the author's private collection.

"LEO VI The Wise - HE PUBLISHED 'THE BASILICA'"

Lee Grossman, NLG, San Antonio, Texas, NI #1707

Basil (Basilius) was a Macedonian peasant, who worked his way up to being a groom at the imperial court of Byzantine Emperor Michael III. It wasn't long before the emperor and Basil became friends. Basil had Bardas, Michael's Caesar, murdered, and forced Michael to make him co-emperor. The ambitious Basil eventually killed his mentor on September 23, 867 AD.

Leo's Follis from Constantinople Mint

I haven't been able to find any evidence that Michael had a wife (or mistress) named Eudocia Ingerina nor have I read about Basil's first wife. History only shows that Eudocia was Basil's second wife.

LEO VI is recorded as being the eldest son of Byzantine Emperor Basil the First and Eudocia Ingerina. Yet my research points out that their first-born was Constantine (who died in 877 AD), followed by Leo and Alexander. Some historians have written that Michael III was the father of Leo, and that Michael and Eudocia were married prior to her marriage to Basil. Since I'm unable to substantiate those "facts", I'm a bit doubtful as to their veracity. Although Leo was co-emperor from January 6, 870, there was never any closeness between Basil and Leo.

Basil had become very active in jurisprudence and he set out to completely revise the law books of Justinian. The revision was never published by Basil.

Leo VI succeeded to the purple on August 26, 886, when Basil died following a hunting accident. Leo appointed his younger brother, Alexander, co-emperor.

Having the reputation for learning and being a scholar, Leo was called "The Wise," "Sapiens," and "The Philosopher." He published the great legal works that Basil had started, under the title of "The Basilica." The monumental publication was written in Greek instead of Latin, and became the basis of law in Europe for centuries to come.

Leo's reign was not a bed of roses, as he devoted most of his time to scholastics and paid no attention to foreign affairs. The empire began a rapid decline. When Symeon became the ruler of the Bulgarians, they became very agressive, although they and the Byzantines had been on

friendly terms for some time. The Saracens picked this time to move into Cilicia and "the Aegean Sea was full of their fleets". In 902, Sicily fell after the capture of Taormina, Byzantium's last stronghold on the island, and Leo pledged an annual tribute to the Bulgarians to keep peace in the Balkans.

Leo married four times before his fourth wife, Zoe, gave birth to a male heir to his throne in 905. It made Leo very happy and he named his son Constantine. The son would later become Emperor Constantine VII. In his quest for a son (via four marriages), Leo incurred the wrath of the Church and Patriarch Nicholas Mysticos, and he was banned from entering the Church of St. Sophia.

Leo VI died on May 11, 912 AD. His heir, Constantine, was a minor of only seven years of age, so it was necessary to make Alexander, Leo's co-emperor since 886, the ruler of the empire.

Coinage of Leo VI was struck at the mints of Constantinople and Cherson (in the Crimea), although David R. Sear says there was also an Unidentified Mint. Three different Gold Solidii; two different Silver Miliarense, and three different Bronze Folles were issued from the Constantinople mint. The Cherson mint issued four different Bronze coins, and Sear reports a Bronze Follis and a bronze Half-Follis were minted at an uncertain Provincial mint. According to Seth W. Stevenson, "The bronze (brass) are rare; the silver still rarer, and the gold most rare." Most of Leo's coinage is available and affordable.

My coin is a Bronze Follis in Very Fine condition, and is listed as SEAR 1729. The obverse has the bust of Leo, facing front, with a short beard, wearing a crown and chlamys, and holding an akakis in his left hand. Around the bust is the legend: "+LEOH bASILEVS ROM" ("LEO, KING OF THE ROMANS"). The reverse has four lines: +LEOH/ EhΘEO bA/SILEVS R/OMEOH "("LEO, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, KING OF THE ROMANS").

GLOSSARY:

CHLAMYS - A short military cloak worn over a cuirass. It was fastened with a buckle on the right shoulder, leaving arm movements free.
AKAKIS - A stiff roll of parchment covered with cloth and containing dust to symbolize mortality. The roll signifies the emperor's final word of authority.

A representation of the Virgin Mary was introduced for the first time on Byzantine coinage. It was on a Gold Solidus, with the emperor wearing a long beard, and the Virgin Mary, shown half-length, with her hands lifted up in prayer. The reverse was inscribed with the name Maria and, in the field, on either side, was "MHTHP ΘEOV" ("MOTHER OF GOD").

REFERENCES:

BYZANTINE COIN VALUES - Dr. Paul F. Rynearson (Malter-Westerfield '71)
COINS OF THE WORLD -- VOL. 2 - Dr. Robert A.G. Carson (Radius Book/ Hutchinson), 1971
A DICTIONARY OF ROMAN COINS - Seth W. Stevenson (Seaby, 1982 reprint of 1889 original volume)

BYZANTINE COINS & THEIR VALUES - David R. Sear (Seaby, London, 1974)
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. (Vol. II - "Heads & Tails" #104).

****

INFORMATION, Please

Information on Tonkin "NOUVEAU METAL TONKINOISE" located

Fox-Pieratt published a request for help on the Member Notice Page (April, 1987) regarding satirical Tonkin 5 & 100 Francs. The following information has been garnered and was published in Paul Bosco's May, 1987 list.

> 3055 TONKIN. Satirical 5 Francs shellcard. ca.1890. 37mm, issued silvered. Couple spots, else VF-EF, silvering mostly intact. (Photo) *($75-200)
>
> *Designed in imitation of the Ceres Head 5 Francs. Intended to mock France's colonial policy, which some saw as a boondoggle. At a time when New Caledonian nickel was being aggressively promoted, this piece's legend is "NOUVEAU METAL TONKINOISE". The value reads "5F POUR RIRE": "rire" translates "to laugh". The cataloger has heard of a 100 Francs satirical but has only seen this one piece offered. Obviously, the piece was not made to be used in the Orient, but in the homeland.*

Fox-Pieratt also indicated another NI member had both of the denominations, but did not have any further information on them.

****

IDENTIFICATION, Please?

F. M. Orlowski recently submitted the following query:

"For the past few years I have had a small paper kreigsgeld piece stamped '20 pfennig Stadt Kiew', on three lines. This piece is 58 x 65mm and has been cut from the lower left corner of a Russian 100 ruble of 1910, Pick #13, in the 1980, 3rd edition. This is the area showing the serial number, the number, '100', in the design. Could it be city notgeld?"

Can anyone provide information on this piece?

****

"EXAGIUM SOLIDI"

A weight used to test the legitimate weight of the solidus during the latter Roman Empire was called "Exagius Solidi". Some of these weights used at the time of the three Emperors, Honorius, Arcadius and Theodosius II, has in their legend "DDD NNN AAAVVVGGG" for "Domini Nostri Augusti", thus denoting the three emperors.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

AN INTRODUCTION TO BYZANTINE COINAGE

I. C. G. Campbell, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #LM-15

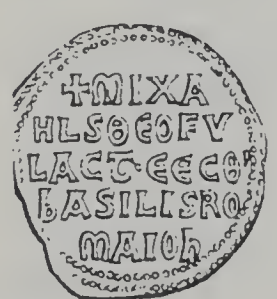
No. 26 - MICHAEL I RHANGABE (811-813)

Michael's brief reign was a disaster. He associated his son Theophylactus with himself almost at once and he reversed the policies of his predecessor both for iconoclasm and economy. His one good deed was to provide for the families of those killed at Markellen - most unusual in those times.

He recognized the Western Empire of Charlemagne, though it probably made no difference. The Bulgarians, under the fearful Krum, were soon ravaging the empire and approached the capital. All Michael could do was to resort to prayer. Plague broke out in the Bulgarian army and it withdrew. Krum soon returned, defeating the larger Byzantine army due, in part, to the treachery of Leo the Armenian whom Michael had unwisely recalled. The emperor fled and left Leo in charge of what was left of the army. Leo then assumed the purple while Michael spent the next 32 years as the monk Athanasius on Platea, today called Hayrsiz, one of the smaller of the Princes Islands. It was also called Bulwers after a British ambassador who built a house there in the last century. (We used to go there sometimes for the annual school picnic.) Michael's younger son became the famous Patriarch Ignatius, on of the few Byzantine stories without a bloody ending!

The Coinage

Two mints struck coins for this brief reign, the copper folles being tolerably common. The faces are still stylised.



Rev. Miliaresion Constantinople

The only silver coin was the miliaresion of Constantinople. As usual this had as obverse the Cross Potens and on the reverse the legend for both rulers in six lines.

+MIXA
HLSΘЄOFV
LACT·ЄЄCΘ
bASILISRO
MAIOh

GOLD: Constantinople records just the one type of solidus, rare, with Michael on the obverse and Theophylactus on the reverse. Legends are:

Obv. MIXAHL bASILЄ'
Rev. ΘЄOFVLACT OS ΘЄSP'

The readings are not always clear.

Syracuse has two varieties of the solidus, the first excessively rare and the other very rare,

a) Bust of Michael on either side, the legends known being indistinct.

b) A bust of Michael on the obverse with ΜIXAHL bA The reverse has a bust of Theophylactus and a blundered legend.

Syracuse again struck the semissis (in two types) and the tremissis, all of which are less rare.

Semissis.

a) Bust of Michael on the obverse. Legend: MIX AHL bASIL .
Bust of Michael on the reverse. Legend: MIX AHL ΔESPOT.

b) Obverse as a) but with the legend: MI XAHL bA .
Reverse - Beardless Theophylactus with legend: ΤhEOΦYLA.

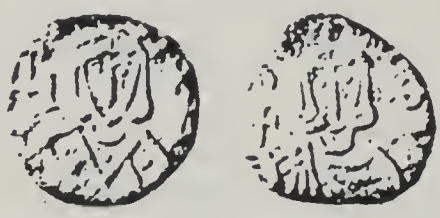
b) Syracuse Semissis
Michael/Theophylactus

Syracuse Tremissis
Michael both sides

There is only one type of tremissis from Syracuse. The obverse is the same as the semissis type a). The reverse agains shows Michael with the legend: MI XAHLOE.

BRONZE: Constantinople has two types of follis.

Constantinople Follis, Type a)



Syracuse Follis, Type b).

a) Bust of Michael facing, with legend: MIXA HL bASILE.
Reverse: The large M with A below and between X/X/X and N/N/N.

b) Has facing busts of Michael and his son, with the legend: MIXAHL S ΘEOF.
The reverse is the same as type a).

Syracuse also has two types of follis.

a) Facing bust of Michael on each side, wearing the loros on the obverse and the chlamys on the reverse. The reverse has M left of the bust and I/X/A to the right.

b) The obverse is as a) but the reverse has a bust of Theophylactus and the legend: ΘEΦOV.

Note: Reading of the legends is often unclear as flans may be too small.

CHINESE CLOTH CURRENCY

R. J. Hébert, Washington, D.C. USA.

(Author's Note: Numbers in parentheses are from R. H. Mathews' CHINESE-AMERICAN DICTIONARY (Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Mass.1950) I am indebted to the staff of the Freer Gallery Library for confirming these readings.)

The Szechuan-Shensi Provincial Soviet Workers and Farmers Bank notes printed on cloth of various colors are well known. Not so well known are the two cloth notes from the National Numismatic Collection illustrated here.

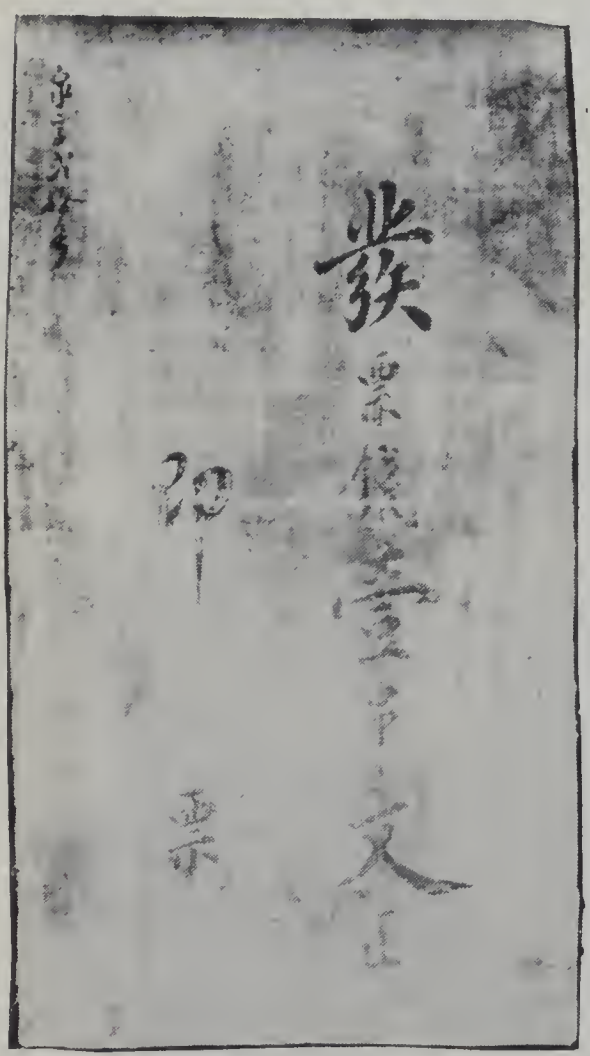


Figure 1: Front of Note #1

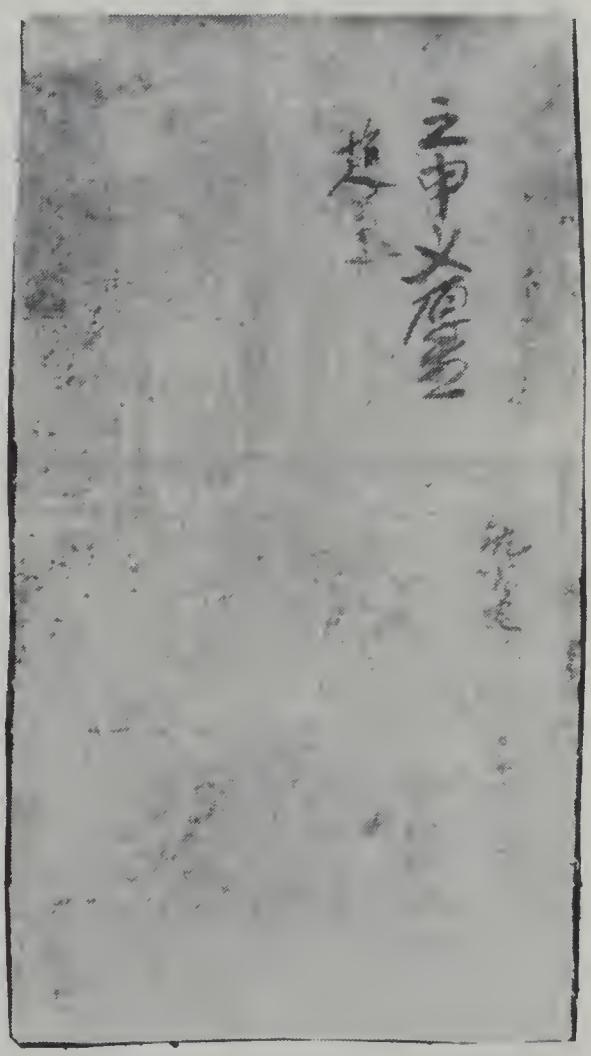


Figure 2: Back of Note #1

The legend in the upper left corner of Note #1 Obverse, at left, is transliterated as CH'ÜAN (#1445), TSU (#6927), ERH (#1752), SHIN (#5807), HAO (2064), and they could be translated as: "cash strings," "property, wealth," "two," "ten," and "a number."

The legend in the middle of the same note transliterates as: FA (#1768). P'IAO (#5192), CH'IEN (#921), I (#3016), CH'ÜEN (#1445),WEN (#7129c), CHENG (#356a), YIN(?)(#7432), P'IAO (#5192) - or "to issue, put,

or send forth," "bank note," "money," "one," "cash strings," "coins," "only," "silver," and "bank note."

The legend of the upper righthand corner of Note #1 transliterates as: CHIN (#1006c), SHEN (#5712e), I (#3016), HCU (#2147a), SHENG (#5750), CHAO(?)(#242a), and ?? The translations could be "price, value," "to make up the deficit of scale or value in weighing silver," "secure," "residue, surplus, remnants," "to pay a balance, to exchange," and ???

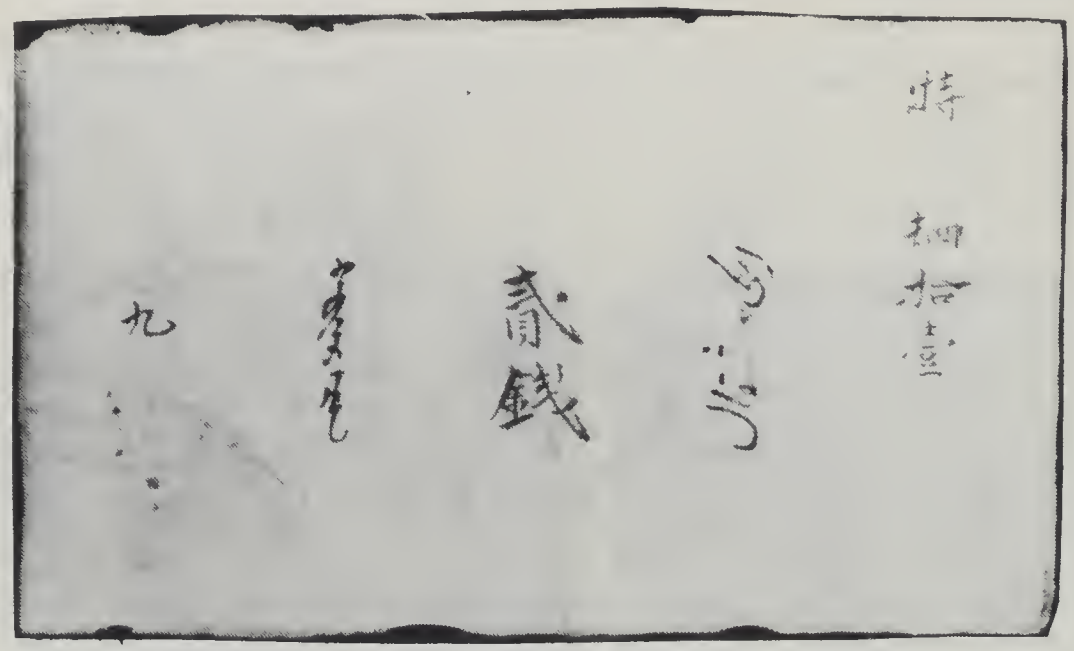


Figure 3: Front of Note #2

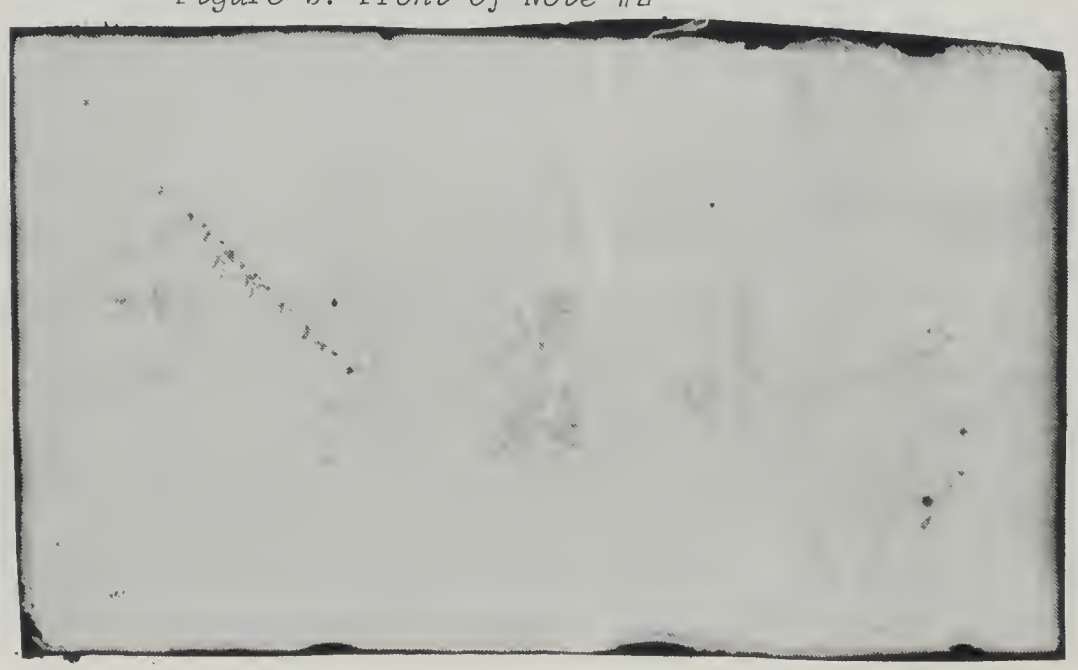


Figure 4: Back of Note #2

The legend on the front of Note #2 above, reading from right to left is: T'E (#6165), SSU (#5598), SHIH (#5807), and I (#3016), or "special," "4," "10," and "1". Next are the Uighur Turkic words: IKI "two," "MITHQAL," or "one-tenth of a Chinese ounce, mace," while the next phrase reads ERH (#1752), CH'IEN (#921), or "two," and "one-tenth of a Chinese ounce, mace." The next phrase, either Mongol or Manchu, almost surely is an exact translation of the previous Chinese

and Uighur Turkic. The last character, to the far left, is CHIU or "nine".

The phrase on the back of the note #2, possibly Manchu or Mongol, remains unread.

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CONGIARIA

Although congiaria (gifts to the people by the emperor) were not usually given unless the donor *was* in Rome, we have medallic proof that this restriction was waived in the case of Emperor Macrinus. This emperor was never to see Rome while he held the purple, but he did ingratiate himself with the people even with the treasury depleted. The indulgence of Septimus Severus and the prodigality of Caracalla (the two preceding emperors) debilitated the whole empire till the days of Diocletian. Macrinus was also obliged to promise the old donative of 5000 denarii per man to his Praetorians, who had at least quadrupled since Caesar's time when the practice started, when he proclaimed his son, Diadumenianus, Augustus. The Praetorians were only given 1000 denarii in hand, and promised the rest later, while the soldiers who had already pocketed the emperor's first gift of 750 denarii, were enjoying the booty from the conquered lands. Macrinus further promised at this time a congiary of 150 denarii to each of the people of Rome. Such was the state of the Roman Empire in A.D. 218.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

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DEITY COINS OF AUGUSTUS STRUCK BY ROME MINT

The first Roman Emperor, Augustus, was during his life-time treated as a deity. He had, besides altars and temples, his own priests, and other marbles and monuments to attest to the divine honours paid to the living Augustus. However, he did not permit these divine honours to be paid to him at Rome. He allowed only the provinces to confer these honours on him. However, there is a series of coins from the Mint of Rome with the reverse inscription "DIVVS (the mark of consecration) AVGVSTVS PATER (father - usually given after death)". Augustus is shown in a toga with a radiated head and seated next to an altar on which a small flame is burning. He holds a branch in his right hand and rests his left on the hasts pura. The coins were supposedly struck in A.D. 22 and issued the 24th of April by the widow of Augustus, Julia Augusta.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

THE COINS OF SALTA, ARGENTINA

(An exerpt from "Argentina, A History and Coinage 1516-1880")

J. Alma Ott, Provo, Utah, NI #2145

After formally declaring their independence from Spain on July 9, 1816, the patriots of Argentina had many internal government conflicts and many battles yet to fight as the young country's borders were being shaped and reshaped into what they are today.

One of these border battles was taking place in the northern Argentine Province of Salta. Ongoing skirmishes were trading land in the north back and forth, as the patriots won and lost battles with the Spaniards. In 1816 the patriots had just lost Potosi (now in Bolivia) for a second devastating time. This defeat of the rich silver mines of Potosi was a blow to the Argentines not only because of the financial benefits it gave the patriots, but the morale of the soldiers was low due to the ongoing fighting. Led by General Marin Guemes, they retreated back to the Province of Salta.

Added to the soldiers burdens was the fact that due to the young government's own internal conflicts in Buenos Aires, the patriots in Salta were ignored, receiving no aid - military or financial - from the government.

It was extremely difficult for General Guemes to pay his troops as there was very little or no national coinage circulating in Salta. What was circulating was counterfeit Potosi cobs, and the act of paying his soldiers in phony money was not helping their morale and there were many desertions.

In 1817 Guemes developed a monogram that spells "PATRIA" (Country) which was surrounded by a wreath of laurels. He counterstamped this monogram on the fake cobs and guaranteed them as genuine.

Very shortly (in fact within that same year) the government in Buenos Aires discovered what Guemes was doing and declared this as illegal. The short-lived coinage fell out of circulation. This act of counterstamping, however, gained the time Guemes needed for his army to rid the area of Spanish influence.

True Salta cobs of this epoch are only found today on counterfeit Potosi cobs of two, four, and a newly discovered and unlisted eight reales. The two reales pieces are rare, the four real pieces are extremely rare, and there is only one known example of the eight real piece of this series.

This unique eight reales piece was recently discovered by the renowned author and Museum Director of the Banco Nacional of Argentina in Buenos Aires, Arnaldo J. Cunietti-Ferrando, and is now on exhibit in that museum's coin collection. (Illustrated on following page.) Also pictured is a two real piece from the museum's collection.

Thanks to Mr. Arnoldo J. Cunietti-Ferrando and the Banco Nacional for the courtesy of allowing me to photograph and publish the photographs of these coins.

Counterfeit Potosi Cobs
ND (1817) 2 and 8 Reales with Salta Counterstamp

CONTENTS OF THE NI REFERENCE COLLECTION

(Members desiring to borrow coins from the collection for research purposes, lecture use, non-competitive displays, or any other reasons, may do so by paying postage and insurance both directions.)

Key to Listing: FINE or better for all Yeoman types. VERY GOOD or better for all Criag types. Underlined = Uncirculated. C = Complete. C = Complete with at least one uncirculated type. CX (----) = Complete except those listed. X = Except. Mints are not listed unless multiple for the particular year.

GRENADA: Y5 - C.

GUADELOUPE: Y1 - C; Y2 - 1903.

GUATEMALA: Y36 - 1876; Y42 - 1880, 1881, 1884, 1886; Y45 - 1888; Y47 - 1889, 1890; Y49 - 1893; Y60 - 1880, 1890; Y61a - 1890; Y74 - CX (1893, 1894H, 1899); Y75 - 1894; Y77 - 1898; Y82 - 1895, 1896, 1898; Y85 - C; Y86 - C; Y87 - CX (1911); Y89 - C; Y90 - C; Y91 - C; Y93 - C; Y94 - C; Y96 - C; Y97 CX (1946, 1948, 1949); Y98 - C; Y99 - 1948, 1949; Y100 - 1925, 1944, 1948; Y100a - CX (1932, 1933, 1947); Y102 - C; Y102a - 1946; Y108 - 1944; Y109 - 1944; Y110 - C; Y111 - CX (1952, 1954); Y112 - C; Y113 - C; Y114 - C; Y115 - 1950, 1952; Y116 - CX (1964); Y117 - 1952, 1955; Y117a - 1957; Y118 - 1964; Y119 - 1950; Y120 - 1964; Y121 - 1962; Y122 CX (1967, 1970); Y122b - 1974; Y123 - CX (1966, 1969); Y123a - 1975, 1978; Y124 - CX (1968); Y125 - 1966; Y125a - 1969, 1970.

GUERNSEY: YA1 - 1830; YD1 - 1834; Y1a - 1933, 1938; Y2a - 1929; Y3 - 1864; Y3a - 1949; Y4 - 1885; Y5 - 1934, 1938, 1949; Y6 - 1956; Y9 - 1966; Y10 - 1971; Y11 - 1971; Y12 - 1971; Y13 - 1968; Y14 - 1970; Y15 - CX (1971); Y19 - 1977; Y20 - 1977; Y21 - 1977; Y22 - 1977.

GUINEA: Y1 - C.

GUINEA-BISSAU - PORTUGUESE GUINEA: Y1 - C; Y2 - C; Y3 - C; Y6 - C; Y7 - C; Y8 - C; Y9 - C.

GUINEA-BISSAU: Y3 - 1977; Y4 - 1977.

GUYANA - BRITISH GUIANA: Y5 - 1943.

GUYANA - ESSEQUIBO & DEMERARA: C4 - C; C5 - C;

GUYANA: Y1 - 1967; Y2 - 1967; Y3 - C; Y4 - 1967, 1974; Y5 - C; Y6 - C.

HAITI: C7 - 1881, 1894; C25 - 1817 lg. head; C31 - 1831, C36 - 1829; C41 - C; C71 - C; YA1 - C; YB1 - C; YC1 - C; Y3 - C; Y6 - 1887, 1894; Y7 - 1881, 1894; Y10 - 1904, 1905; Y11 - 1906; Y12 - 1907; Y13 - C; Y17 - C; Y19 - C; Y20 - 1958; Y21 - 1958; Y22 - C; Y24 - 1975; Y25 - 1975; Y26 - 1975.

HONDURAS: Y39 - CX (1939) Y40 - C; Y41 - CX (1972); Y42 - 1956; Y43 - CX (1951); Y45 - 1937; Y47 - 1967.

HONG KONG: Y1 - CX (1864); Y2 - 1875; Y2b - 1879, 1901, 1901H; Y3 - 1887, 1889, 1891, 1899, 1900H, 1901; Y4 - 1887, 1891, 1897, 1899, 1900H, 1901; Y7 - 1893, 1894; Y9 - 1902, 1904H, 1905H; Y10 - 1903, 1904; Y14 - CX (1919); Y15 - CX (1934); Y17 - C; Y18 - 1933; Y21 - C; Y22 - 1939H, 1939KN; Y23 - 1938, 1939H; Y24 - C; Y25 - C; Y26 - C; Y27 - C to 1967 X (1964H); Y27a - 1971KN; Y28 - CX (1955, 1956, 1957H, 1957KN); Y28a - 1974, 1975; Y29 - CX (1960, 1965KN, 1968H, 1970H); Y29a - 1971KM, 1972; Y30 - C; Y30a - 1971H, 1972, 1973; Y33 - C to 1978 X (1976).

BOOK REVIEWS

Neumann, Josef. *BESCHREIBUNG DER BEKANNTESTEN KUPFERMUNZEN.*
and
Neumann, Josef. *THE COPPER COINS OF THE LOW COUNTRIES, FRANCE, SPAIN AND PORTUGAL*

A happy generation of American collectors of world copper coins was brought up on O. P. Eklund's country-by-country catalogues. These came out serially in the *Numismatist* over a 20-year period. Most of them were later reprinted as pamphlets. They're still convenient, uncomplicated references. Ole Eklund's principal source was Neumann's six-volume 1858-1872 masterwork, dealing with copper (and some billon) coins. The work was rare in Eklund's day. It is equally so today, even in a reprint version now out of print.

In the April 1987 *N I Bulletin* appeared the welcome announcement of Michael Robinson's corrected, supplemented and slightly rearranged reprint of Neumann's 350-odd Italian pages in one volume and the 300-odd pages covering France, the Low Countries and Iberia in another. The two volumes together are priced at £35 plus postage - a modest figure in view of the very limited edition.

However useful Eklund is, his primary source is far more so. For example, Eklund devoted less than a third as many pages as Neumann to Italian coppers, and a third of Eklund's space is taken up with illustrations. He lists some 1200 coins - Neumann over 5000. Neumann's descriptions are fuller and clearer. His coverage is broader: it includes tokens, tesserae and some monetary weights as well as coins. Neumann's scope is more detailed than the Krause-Mishler "Phone Book" for the material they both cover. In addition Neumann extends all the way back to the beginning of each national coinage.

These two volumes are all of Neumann that Dr. Robinson plans to reprint. His choice is shrewdly made. The Italian section is one of Neumann's strongest, and it handles a noble and perennially popular series. The other volume draws between two covers material which one would otherwise have to search through half a dozen incompatible references to assemble.

As a long-time copper-coinage enthusiast, I should like to register gratitude and admiration. When you hold Michael Robinson's product in your hand, the job looks deceptively easy. Few realize, for example, what painstaking work went into checking and correcting hundreds of textual and chronological inaccuracies. In addition to the scholarly improvement, the production involved a daunting amount of pure drudgery, such as collating some tens of thousands of sheets, all done by the publisher himself in an effort to keep the unit price down.

The two reprints stand on their own as an important numismatic event. Specialists will welcome them, and indeed their availability will recruit new specialists. In addition, they exemplify the selfless commitments that public-spirited colleagues so often generously take on.

Reviewed by Randolph Zander

CUBA - A COUNTRY AND ITS CURRENCY. National Bank of Cuba, Habana (1986). 227 pp, illustrated in text. 23 x 34 cm. Hardbound. Available from Ingrid K. Smith, Box 865, Adelaide St., P.O., TORONTO, Ontario M5C 2K1, CANADA for $33. postpaid.

The National Bank of Cuba has produced an attractive coffee-table book presenting an overview for the layman of almost 500 years of the island's tempestuous history. The book brings forward coins, medals, banknotes and tokens to point up economic, political and social development.

The first two thirds of the book trace events from Colombus' sighting of Cuba up to 1952. The remainder is devoted to a subjective exposition of Castro's rise to power and of Cuba under his regime. Understandably, the presentation fulfils a propaganda role; the question is whether the reader, screening out the obvious "message," finds the residue sufficiently informative and interesting. On balance I think it likely is. The general reader is better served than the person who is looking for detailed numismatic information. The narrative flows agreeably, the illustrations - especially of mid-19th century life - catches the eye, and so do the fine numismatic illustrations, mostly of banknotes and mostly in color. One not very well known curiosity is a group of six provisional playing-card improvisations as money, along the lines of the better known Canadian example. These come from Santiago de Cuba and date from the 1780s.

If the numismatic reader is looking chiefly for "context," the book provides it in easily digestible doses. The Bank has worked up three versions, in Spanish, English and French. The book is well printed by the Paris firm of Editions Sand.

Reviewed by Randolph Zander

Edward C. Rochette. *MAKING MONEY: Rogues & Rascals Who Made Their Own.*1986. 150 pp., 75 photos. 23 x 15 cm. Paperback. $9.95 from the publisher, Renaissance House, P. O. Box 177, Frederick, CO 80530.

Readers of Ed Rochette's vignettes in *COINage* and *Numismatic News* will recognize some of the 100 of them now gathered in this handy paperback. This group focuses on counterfeiters, forgers, fantasists and con-men, many of them with schemes so outlandish and execution so bungled that one is driven to sympathy.

Ed Rochette's crisp style and well chosen pictures make this a lively anthology. Much of the contents qualifies as light reading, but there are as well useful background sketches on such subjects as Carl Becker, the 18th century master die-sinker; William Walker's Nicaraguan script; Martin Coles Harmon and his Lundy puffins; and the Hutt River currency.

This book is a companion to last year's Rochette anthology *The Other Side of the Coin* put out by the same publisher.

Reviewed by Randolph Zander

LES MONNAIES DE LA PRINCIPAUTE DE LIEGE. A. Mignolet. 125pp., 55 plates. Paperback. Maastricht, 1986. US$31. postpaid from: *A. G. van der Dussen, Hondstraat 5, 6211 HW Maastricht, Netherlands.*

- and -

CATALOGUE..DES MONNAIES ET MEDAILLES (COLLECTION PIAT). Dupriez, Brussels, 1910. 25pp. + 5 plates, 530 lots. Reprint by A. Mignolet. Paperback. Available at US$14. also from A.G. van der Dussen at the above address.

Just a hundred years ago Baron Jules Chestret de Haneffe brought out his great standard work on the complex coinage of the Principality of Liège and its dependencies extending over eight centuries. Chestret added a 1900 supplement, and other authors refined his coverage here or there, but the basic work has stood the test of time. Guy Genard's 1972 reprint of the work is now out of print, and the original of course is very rare.

Andrè Mignolet now presents an ingenious new version. It reproduces 55 plates of line cuts, in general more sharply than the 1972 reprint. In place of the original's 466 pages of history, biographical data, laws and ordinances as well as actual descriptions of the coins, Mignolet furnishes 125 pages of purely descriptive catalogue text, keyed to the plates. Every item is illustrated. Many of Chestret's references are superseded by newer ones, the occasional is put right, and the discoveries of the past 85 years are woven into the catalogue. An important feature is Mignolet's indications of relative rarity for virtually every item. At a realistic price this new work brings within the range of the interested collector the main substance of Chestret's actual catalogue.

In 1910, scarcely a year after Chestret's death, Charles Dupriez held in Brussels an auction which included the celebrated Liège series of A. Piat. The Liègeois element ran to over 500 lots with five plates. It featured numerous unique pieces and great rarities. The great majority of Chestret's 700-odd numbers were represented. This catalogue has been almost as rare as Chestret's work, to which it is a valuable accompaniment. Mignolet has accordingly reproduced the Liègeois pages, together with an exceptionally sharp rendition of the plates. There is as well a list of prices realized.

The price of US$14. for 25 pages plus 5 plates may seem stiff. But reproducing plates in this quality doesn't come cheap; and the small edition imposes a high unit price.

These two items are available to NI members from the Library.

Reviewed by Randolph Zander

Jerry F. Schimmel. *GERMAN TOKENS, Part I.* San Francisco 1987. 85 pp. incl., 10 plates. Paperback, 21.5 x 14 cm. $8.00 postpaid from the author at *P. O. Box 40888, San Francisco, CA 94140.*

The present catalogue is the first of two installments. This one deals with purely German tokens. Part II will handle the tokens of German-speaking regions - Austria, Luxembourg, Switzerland &c. The 700-odd items listed are intended to include essentially all commercial tokens except Notgeld. It is helpful that almost a third of them are illustrated. The catalogue's main body is arranged alphabetically by city; in addition there are sections devoted to stock tokens, to mavericks, and to numerals and designs. The 10 plates of illustrations however are arranged according to a different set of categories, and the basic listing does not indicate which items are listed. The result is that the reader is left to some extent to grope his way.

Important aids are a bibliography, a two-way 13-pp. index, some shrewd observations on pricing and rarity, hints on dating German tokens, and a short list of dealers sympathetic to the subject.

Two things have to be kept in mind: (1) the pamphlet's subject includes many ambiguous, ephemeral and unclear items, and (2) the pamphlet itself is designed to serve as a practical working guide rather than a definitive coverage. Given the aim and the circumstances, it succeeds very satisfactorily. This is not surprising since the author is a specialist in tokens and already has various books and articles to his credit. The present one should add to his renown.

Reviewed by Randolph Zander

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200 JAHRE SCHWEINFURTER VOGELSCHUSS. R. Jordan, Editor. Schweinfurt 1987. 86pp, illus. (not for sale, but there is a copy in the NI Library).

This pamphlet traces the 200-year history of the *VOGELSCHUSS* - a form of marksmanship competition involving a target surmounted by an heraldic eagle - in the old Bavarian town of Schweinfurt. It is richly illustrated and provides an appealing account (in German) of a popular and still very active tradition.

Of numismatic interest are the numerous pictures of shooting medals, plaques, etc. which are catalogued as well. Also shown and described are several *Schützenketten* - interwoven complexes of dizens of individual medals, badges, prices, etc. - belonging to outstanding marksmen and to *Vogelschuss* officials past and present.

Reviewed by Randolph Zander

Yoshinori Ogawa, Hitoshi Kozono, and Col. Joseph E. Boling. *PAPER MONEY OF THE 20th CENTURY. PAPER MONEY OF JAPAN. VOLUME 4B.* 163pp, illus. The looseleaf format is printed to fit into the three ring binder supplied with Section A of Volume 4. The book without the

binder is available for $17.50 postpaid, or Volume 4 A and B with binder may be ordered for $36.50 from Alfred Hortmann at P. O. Box 11874, Clayton, Missouri 63105 (postpaid).

At long last the awaited I.B.N.S. series *PAPER MONEY OF THE 20th CENTURY. VOLUME 4B. PAPER MONEY OF JAPAN* has been published to continue section A published in 1981. The authors have done a masterful job of listing the military notes of the Japanese Empire.

A big disappointment was not finding the Japanese puppet banks in China and the other overseas bank issues. However, as the introduction states, those listings were considered more appropriate for a future catalog of China and Korea.

The military notes from 1894 of the Sino-Japanese War all the way thru the Greater East Asia War period ending in 1945 are treated in depth with many new unpublished facts as to note production, circulation and disposition as well as watermarks and areas used.

JIMs, or Japanese Invasion Money notes, are fully covered including their after use such as the Mazakar note overprints of the Netherlands East Indies series and the overprints of the Japanese War Notes Claimants Association in the Philippines.

A wholly new area is covered by the Prisoner of War and Internment Camp Notes chapter. These very scarce and little known numismatic mementos are published for the very first time as far as this reviewer knows. Very helpful is a listing of the POW camps operated by the Japanese during World War II and a map showing their locations. In addition there are four appendix pages amplifying the areas and camp listings.

A surprise in the ANC (Allied Military Currency) chapter are the provisional currency chits issued for Kume Island. Even after more than forty years following WW II new items keep appearing. The Foreign Trade Payment Certificates are well illustrated and documented. British Commonwealth Occupation Force chits are introduced as are the U. S. Force Club chits. These are a little known or collected field of the paper money hobby. The Allied propaganda notes are also listed.

The last chapter covers the issues of the Yokohama Spcie Bank and its nine note issuing branches. Illustrated closeups of some of the key characters and vignettes are shown and are most helpful.

Reviewed by Angus E. Bruce

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BALISTA

Balista was one of the short-lived usurpers during the reign of Gallienus. He was proclaimed Emperor in Syria in 262 A.D. but he was slain there in 264. All of the coins bearing his name have proved to be false.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

Paul Waichulaitis, P. O. Box 213, Waupaca, WI 54981: WANTED - German States minors for research. Looking for overdates and other common errors on the most common pieces. Willing to buy at up to 40 to 50% of catalog, or will trade other world coins if I have them available. Please write if you think you have anything of interest.

B. F. Brekke, Box 304, Chapala, Jal. MEXICO: Specialized collector of Russian copper coins 1700-1917 is interested in receiving list or auction catalogues containing larger groups or especially rare specimens.

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DENARIUS SYMBOLIZES FILIAL PIETY

Two brothers from Sicily, Amphinomus and Anapis, are reported by the ancients to have saved their parents, at the peril of their own lives, from the flames of the volcanic eruption of Etna. This was a favorite subject with the ancients, in symbolizing filial piety, and is often represented on Greek and Roman coins. A denarius of Trajan exhibits on its reverse Neptune in the center of the group, and two naked young men carrying on their shoulders aged figures, one either side. This is the Roman example of the Greek brothers rescuing their father and their mother from the burning mountain.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

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"BIGATI" AND "QUADRIGATI" COINAGE

Bigati are a class of Roman silver coins, so called from the reverse type with a chariot drawn by two horses. It was a long time before portraits of living persons were placed on Roman coins. For centuries the denarii of the Republic had on its obverse the head of Roma or of Pallas. The reverse showed a figure of Victory standing in a cart drawn by two or by four horses. Thus they were called "Bigati" and "Quadrigati".

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)